

The Sydney Morning Herald.

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TUESDAY JULY 31 1860

**PRICE THREEPENCE**

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the Representation of the People Bill be now read the second time."

body before we can attempt to estimate what will be the effect of the new body upon the old one. (Hear.) If we deduct 145,000 electors which is the amount of the metropolitan constituency and the constituencies of the Universities, from the

addition to what is really not more, so far as the body of the people is concerned, than the body of their influence is concerned, than a question of 250,000. Then, in one-half of the boroughs, to regard the new constituency will be able to command the seats, and by so doing you are changing the depositary of political power to a very great extent, and are, in fact, conferring power on a class who have not hitherto possessed it. I have to say of your recent legislation during the last ten years, that I have endeavoured in every way to avoid, I hear, have not, cannot, therefore, approve this mode of increasing the suffrage. I ought, I do not think this proposition to have been brought forward, unless it could be supported by means through which the elements of the constituency should be more various in character, unless a counterpoise to the predominant influence of one class were established. I have, therefore, to say that the remedy which you have introduced is not favourable to the introduction of the working class.

certainly that systems of work have been introduced in the United States, although an independent country has been virtually a colony fed by fresh arrivals of population every year, but whose inimitable resources of labor render it quite able to receive the increasing population. The United States has the greatest population of any community or State in the world, and, therefore, when their Legislative Assembly, the Congress, is convened upon the principle of a mere numerical majority, that is, the principle of a first-rate assembly founded upon the principle of the majority, it is the most democratic assembly there is. There is no other State or community on that scale of the Atlantic that can produce a representative more or less by so large a number of persons, and therefore they have, in their view of the matter, the first-rate representative assembly. But that would not hold in England. If we take a mere numerical measure, the test of our representative system, as we do in

(Cheers.) I have now touched on the three principles which are embodied in the bill which has been submitted to our consideration. Now the question which course we ought to take in respect to the measure. That is a very bad question, I think, the almost universal opinion. (Laughter.) Indeed, I do not know of two individuals with regard to whose approval I am perfectly satisfied—one the secretary of the Lord Secretary for Foreign Affairs and the other member for Birmingham. (Cheers and loud applause.) I am bound, however, to say that the bill is a very good one, and that candid men have (a laugh) which tends greatly to neutralize the malicious opinions to which he gives expression. The dangerous course which he pursues, had he taken that course, no sooner shall I tell you than I have said that the bill is compared to agitate the country, in order

intercourse by treaties of amity. (Hear, hear.) Nothing more to keep the English people and the Swedes. Sweden is a friendly neighbour to force—France is building up a despotism by all the advanced arts of the most decided and declared Liberalism—to suffrage, by secret voting. (Roused cheer.) electoral districts. (Roused cheer.) never be warned? Is this the time and of affairs when you should attempt, feebly some track, to imitate these political dogs that the time when you should still find them from that old, that free, that Constitution which has framed the of England, and secured the empire of men. (Hear, hear.) must say that opinion. The noble Lord the Secretary of the night when, speaking on this side of he entered into that fatal pledge which the Government, in consequence, in a position

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ranked, in the most savage  
ke dialect.  
Avee done it better a little while  
thundered out the general, "if the  
Avee. You may have only twenty  
and for mercy's sake don't die with  
nunciation in your mouth!" And  
to the astonished captain, with im-  
itation of his order by gesture, the general  
uttered a UTTERANCE OF INTERPRETING  
woman, who had been formed in  
looking to drink for solace, or to  
While the world goes well they will  
rate; but the habit is built, the railroa  
is ready for use. The rails are laid dov  
tion-houses erected; the trains  
waiting only for the locomotive.  
trouble or hopeless grief is the locome  
ment don't grapple up, and away wa  
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A VOICE FROM THE COUNTRY.  
JULY.

## ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY

the migration of birds is one of the most interesting of the annual phenomena which claim the attention of the student of nature. In those seasons marked by the prevalence of the summer and winter migrants, the summer migrants make their appearance in spring, but the precise period varies in different latitudes, and is also influenced by the severity of the season. During August, September, and October our summer birds arrive, pair, incubate, and depart in March and April, mostly in the same order in which they were first seen in the fall. In order of their successive arrival, for the gallinaceous birds, such as the quail and rail, which are among the latest which leave, and the waterfowl, which are the earliest to depart.

This scheme applies to the vast majority of the birds which are migratory. Our winter birds, on the contrary, appear about April, and leave in spring. The few which are not migratory, but which remain in the country, would seem rather to retire to the woods during the summer to breed, and only so far change their habits as to leave the sylvan retreats during the winter months for the purpose of procuring food when being cultivated. This supposition is strengthened by the fact that many of these birds are not dependent nearly all being insectivorous. They are common to the country only, and, incidentally, during the winter months, while the superb warblers, the kinglets, and the goldfinches are absent.

and with her nest suspended in thickets during the genial periods of the year; the wagtail is also seen with her brood full-grown in January. There is a peculiarity about the habits of the warbler which deserves notice. In the mountain ranges, near Arrima, the hen makes her appearance in April, but

not followed by the male till August, shortly after which time both disappear. This curious discrepancy between the two sexes is the only one observed in the habits of birds, the female only being the chaffinch in creden, the female only being migratory. In the case of the warblers, how far has the colour of the male, and the female, been changed? The male, I think, may not this tint, while it absorbs more heat, to radiate more than the tender frame of the bird could withstand in that inclement region, while the female, being more delicate, has been enabled to radiate with less facility. These remarks, however, are only speculative. In the warmer localities of Kurrageon, the warblers are found in unbroken numbers during the winter months. In the latter case, in some instances, influenced, not, by peculiar circumstances, migratory birds for a season change their habits; thus, during the present winter, a pair of quails have remained with us, and we find not only our quail, but our partridge, and our pheasant, all unmolested, while one summer a couple of plovers not only staid, but bred with us.

Our summer migratory birds are, however, a far more interesting class, and especially the following:—August, leatherhead, or old field bird, September, cuckoo, swallow, quail, leatherhead,

October, woodcock, skylark, etc.: November, golden plover, curlew, etc.: December, we bled, and the birds were scarce. The birds were, however, arriving earlier, and only breed this month, but I cannot speak definitely. As previously stated, they depart about April. Where to? To the solving of this enigma, we especially invite the attention of ornithologists who reside north of the coast of the northward, as it is probable that the birds do leave the continent of Australia, but seek in its higher latitudes a climate suitable for them. Next year, I will be in the position to make a study of the birds, and, therefore, advise the observer to pay attention "what is passing around him," and when found, "make a note of it."

It was suggested that a careful observation of the movements of the animated kingdom, and the ripening of the buds of plants, would furnish us with prophetic knowledge of the coming seasons. If so, we have a reason for participating an early spring, and the clamorous notes of many birds, which we heard since the middle of the month, some weeks earlier than usual.

Several varieties of parrots form a large class of our avian population. They are not numerous in those mountainous tracts which we from time to time allude to as the "colder regions of the Blue Mountains."

trans, not only lie more to the south, and are  
of greater altitude, but are of greater altitude, varying from two to  
or thousand feet above the sea, while the altitude of  
embursh is only about 1600 feet, and even the higher  
of the mountains have been informed, do not  
which exceed 1500 feet. The greater the altitude, the less  
temperature is the result; and winter is, less  
in its appearance and effects here than there.  
The vegetation is green, or green, or brown,  
some will have it, fore, branches, and  
and our rivers with muddy discoloured waters, nor  
we step here on the icy surface of the ponds.  
A thermometer suspended in a verandah at Berrima,  
in summer 90 and even 100 degrees is frequent;  
in some cases the thermometer has risen to 130  
degrees, and in some cases it has fallen to 30  
degrees. It is to be looked for, and that these  
would mark the seasons without our needing to remark  
of cold or heat in a climate subject to such striking  
variations in the annual curve of the temperature, is  
evident.

During this month we have severe frosts and heavy  
snow in districts where it falls. Crows

effects of bad feed and cold. The pretty diamond bird approaches the dwellings; the lyre bird, or native pheasant, is incubating.

The garden presents us with a few early narcissus, wallflowers, and violets. Among the scanty display indigenous flowers are a Grevillea and dwarf Eucalyptus, and buds are found on the waratah. *Zelenia* and *Leptocarpus*. A white-flowered species and small mosses are in bloom, found on sandstone ridges.

Fernhust, I. A.

FERNATA.—In the "Voice" for June, in the second column, 3rd line from the top, for "glasy" read "glossy"; 38th line, for "pallas", read "rollers"; 4th line, for "noise", read "notice"; 56th line, for "cirrour", read "cirrus" this error occurs three times; 56th line, for "flaming", read "flaming"; 5th line, for "Pittosparans", read "Pittosporums"; 5th line, for "Salanum", read "Solunum".

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLES

Monday evening.

The amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as

Gins									
Wine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$418	12	6	
Brandy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	77		
Whisky	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	15	3	
Rum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	18	0	
All other spirits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	8		
Wine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	8		
Ale, porter, and beer (in casks)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	0	0	
Tobacco and snuff	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	0	0	
Cigars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	0	0	
Tea	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	12	0	
Coffee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	0	0	
Opium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	17	0	
Flourage	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	13	0	
Dues	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	0	0	
Total						\$1260	11		

The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders in the Newcastle Coal and Copper Exchange was held in their office, in the Exchange, this day, at three o'clock, when R. Robey in the chair. The report was adopted, and a dividend declared at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, leaving a balance of £1050 2s. 2d. to be added to the reserve fund and divided profits. The Hon. J. Alexander was elected a director, and Messrs. H. Ferris and

Messrs. Richardson and Wrench sold by auction to-day, 13½ acres, Cook's River Road, £825, or £46 per acre. Cottage and land the junction of Cumberland and Argyle

Another man fought bravely, as he drew his revolver and fired the first shot of the assassin, and another shot shattered the assassin's hand. Then another he broke his left arm and shoulder. His weakness overcame him, and he fell from his feet, receiving other shots from the Italian coward, who disappeared completely in the interior—expired without a groan.

**REVIVUS.**—The eruption of Vesuvius continues increases, writes a friend from Naples, and the base of the mountain has undergone great changes. The volcanic discharges were so loud and strong that the whole neighbourhood was alarmed, and were followed by a hissing sound, as of a rapidly running river. Looking into the crater, one sees a red fire of lava, and on one occasion a trifling jet was thrown up. The eruption generally ceased, but the Commandatore Ajossa will have a body of police to take note of and suppress any unreasonable demonstration. The eruption is the colour of red, violet, and black—where it is true, the Italian colours, but we do not know whether these are suspicious as an element as the variegated circles of fire made their appearance, the colour of the violence of the storm. From the foot of the mountain

entrance of the mountain from Naples is, of course, striking.—*Athenaeum*.



**COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.**—It is hereby notified that a Branch of this Bank is now open at Eden, Twofold Bay, for the transaction of all usual banking business.  
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.  
Sydney, 29th June.

Blankets, 8s. 11d. per pair  
Bonnet ribbons, 5d. per yard  
High glacé silks  
Breaded ditto  
Trimmed bonnets  
YOUNG and YEO, 275, Pitt-street, one door from  
Market-street.

**FOR SALE**, 4000 large framed store WETHERS, two to five years old, delivered immediately, at Blairmont near Aberdeen. Apply **RAYMOND and CO.**, Treasury Buildings, George-street.

Consisting of 76 packages,  
will be held at the Bank Auction Rooms about THUR-  
SDAY, 9th August, to commence at half-past 10 o'clock  
precisely.  
\* \* \* Will be on view two days prior to the day  
sale.  
JOHN G. COHEN, auctioneer

The cottages for sale are at present occupied by Beale, the clerk of the bench of magistrates, who permit intending purchasers to inspect the property.

**Terms at sale.**

Francis-street, in the town of Richmond, be-  
 portion of Stephenson's grant.  
 This being a corner allotment, situate in the bee  
 Richmond, requires no comment  
 Title, unexceptionable.  
 Terms at sale.

488671



sixty-nix, bearing east seven degrees south, one chain  
and fifty links to Bolton-street,



